

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.

NUMBER 16.

SUPERVISORS.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Sheriff | Geo. F. Owen |
| Clerk | James C. Johnson |
| Treasurer | John J. Coffey |
| Prosecuting Attorney | O. Palmer |
| Att. of Procur. | John O. Palmer |
| Co. Com. | O. Palmer |
| Surveyor | A. E. Newell |

GOVERNMENT.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| South Branch | Charles Kellerg |
| Beecher Creek | Wm. S. Goss |
| Grayling | Henry A. Baum |

Frederick

Wellington Hallerson

BODY FOUND IN A CREEK.

Supposed Kidnappers' Victim Had Been in the Water Six Weeks.

The body of Willie McCormick, the New York boy who disappeared some time ago, was found in Cromwell creek, a few blocks from the McCormick home.

There were no marks on the body to show violence, but everything indicated that it had been in the water for many weeks. It was fully clothed. Nothing of the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the boy is dissipated by the finding of the body. The father of the little fellow and other members of the



WILLIE MCKEEWICK.

family are inclined to believe that he was borne away with.

Cromwell creek runs into the Harlan river below McCombs' dam bridge. The tide in the Harlan river runs so strong at that point that little if anything is floated into the creek. The most reasonable supposition is that the boy was drowned in the creek, or thrown dead into the creek, and through the weeks of search the body lay in the mud at the bottom until it was brought up by the crew of a passing lighter. John Garfield, a bridge tender, found the body.

BIG STRIKE IN EFFECT.

Machinists in All Parts of the Country Quit Work.

The machinists' strike, which threatens to affect every large city in the country, began Monday. The general strike order sent out by President James O'Connell of the International Machinists' Union

lodged the power in every local office to call out the men unless they were granted the nine-hour day with the same pay they received for ten hours.

The agitation has been going on for over a year, and the machinists believe the manufacturers will yield to their demands sooner than risk an upheaval during the busiest period in the history of manufacturing industries the country has ever seen. More than 100,000 machinists are involved in the struggle, and the amount of capital against them runs into the hundreds of millions. Not fewer than 500,000 workmen are running the risk of being out of work during the fight. Reports received by President O'Connell late Monday indicated that a large number of establishments heretofore holding out against the demands of the men, were making the necessary concessions.

PHILLIPS' CORN CAMPAIGN ENDS.

Wind-Up of the Fight Involving 15,000,000 Bushels of the Cereal.

George H. Phillips' corner in May corn was made a thing of the past on the Chicago Board of Trade Friday. The young speculator sold in the pit during the first hour of the session about 500,000 bushels from 54 to 50 cents, and probably as much more the rest of the day. It is generally thought Phillips held a line of from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of corn when his holdings were at the maximum. That included what he bought for May.

Facts and Figures.

It must be remembered that the great majority of the small investors are represented in the small companies. The big companies, the ones which will take the money and control the output, are owned by the people who have plenty of money and do not find it necessary to advertise their oil stock for sale.

The first-class gusher in the Beaumont field has been selling for \$1,250,000. It will require another million for pipe lines and tankage and a quarter of a million for other expenses before fuel oil markets have been opened up. The gushers would continue to gush as they are now doing everything would be profitable to the owners, but sooner or later the pumps will have to be applied and then dividends will decrease. Even then it might be possible to pay interest on the investments of the big companies, but the prospects of the smaller ones are exceedingly gloomy.

Most of the other companies are capitalized from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000. Their stock is sold way below par and when the promoters get through with the treasury funds but little is left for development purposes. Should these small companies strike oil and should the flow average 100 to 200 barrels a day, which would be a big well as well as the one with the product? The big gushers, even after the pumps are applied, will supply all the oil for which there is a market for many years to come, for it will be a long time before coal will be generally sup- planted. The gusher companies will be amply provided with pipe lines and tanks and the smaller companies will be compelled to do the same.

PHILLIPS AND HIS MODEST HOME.

July and September deliveries. He had probably 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 bushels for May, and made about 10 cents a bushel profit on 6,000,000 bushels of it sold in the pit.

The Phillips May corn deal is held by old-time members of the Board of Trade as one of the most remarkable speculative feats in the history of the board. Covering a period of about three months, the deal has involved, according to the popular estimate, as much as \$5,000,000 bushels, on which it is figured Phillips and his customers have made a profit of about \$750,000, although the expenses of the deal will cut this down somewhat.

The price of May corn advanced from 35 cents to 60 cents. The Phillips holdings are said to show an average profit of 10 cents a bushel, with the exception of the several millions of cash corn which Phillips was obliged to take in on deliveries.

ENDS THE LIVES OF THREE.

YOUTH OF Evansville, Ind., Has a Carriage of Bleeding.

Murderous hate, inspired by an injury which he believed had been done to his father in business, motivates a boy named Willie Conway of Evansville, Ind., to kill his neighbor and his neighbor's wife, fatally wounding a policeman and shooting two other men. In his rage he killed his wife on the first day and his neighbor on the second.

Officers of the roads west of Chicago are beginning to oppose the differential fare principle that prevails East.

An order for twenty-five new engines has been let by the Santa Fe company. This is in addition to the recent contract for fifty locomotives.

An officer of the Northwestern road says that within forty days the old question of finding enough cars to handle the business will be again presented.

There had been a strong competition between Chicago and St. Louis, but President Harper of the Chicago University made the meeting unanimous in favor of Chicago. The objection to bringing athletes over so far was solved by the American delegates. Mr. Stanton saying he had seen no evidence that the United States would place a government training ship at the disposal of the foreign athletes.

There now includes thirty-six roads.

The work of rebuilding bridges on the Nickel Plate line is being pushed.

Seven of the more important bridges on the road are now being reconstructed, steel replacing wood and stone being substituted for pile foundations. Grades are being reduced and the railroad is also being improved.

All but two of the Western roads show decreases in the number of car loads of live stock received in Chicago during the past three months, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads each show increases of about 1,500 car loads.

OFFICERS OF the Burlington, Santa Fe and Union Pacific lines in Chicago to perfect plans for the pooling of all government salt water.

At present the fastest trains in England and Scotland run in 10 hours, a sound of mounted police clearing the way. State troops led, followed by United States artillerymen. The Mexican contingent followed, and after them were more militia.

Six of the Big Four through trains are now equipped with new cars from baggage to sleepers. They are uniform in color and size and of unusual length. Their appearance is striking and they are attracting considerable attention.

The military parade started at the City Hall and the streets radiating from it, and the foreign and State caravans were received at the main entrance to the municipal building. They were welcomed by representatives of the exposition commission and later escorted to their carriages. The parade moved off at 10:10, a squad of mounted police clearing the way.

State troops led, followed by United States artillerymen. The Mexican contingent followed, and after them were more militia.

Vice-President Roosevelt viewed the column from a carriage.

LIKE FLEECED LAMBS.

CONDITION OF MANY INVESTORS IN TEXAS OIL STOCKS.

The Big Companies Can Be Depended Upon to Control the Output—An Immense Amount of Stock Sold Which Is Probably Worthless.

The oil craze in Texas has subsided to such a degree as to cause many people to look into things in a practical manner, and the outlook to the great majority is not very promising. Fortunes have been made and more will be made, but the small investors will have to pay for them. Among this class are the thousands of widows, seamstresses, clerks, children and domestics. They have poured their savings into the treasury of some one or more of the speculative oil companies and have lost all their money.

The President and his wife will go direct from San Francisco to Canton. At Mrs. McKinley's old home, surrounded by familiar faces and with every comfort, it is expected that her recuperation will be more rapid than if she went to Washington. President McKinley spends much of each summer at Canton, and the arrival there will not be far from the date of his regular annual visit. He will probably proceed immediately to Washington after leaving Mrs. McKinley, returning to Canton as soon as the more pressing public business has been disposed of. Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, will go with Mrs. McKinley to Canton.

The oil craze will be taken. The train will be about as large as the one that came West, having accommodations for the President and cabinet and ladies. Secretary and Mrs. Cattell, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Assistant Secretary Barnes and the White House staff and eleven members of the press and photographers.

The Ogallala route will be taken.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

INFLUENCE IS SMALL.

STRIKE DOES NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECT TRADE.

Prices Hold Firm, Production and Distribution Active and Crop Advices Continue to Be Satisfactory—Bloody Duel in New York Industrial School.

The labor situation is the cloud hovering over the business world, but the difficulties are not sufficiently widespread at present seriously to interfere with the progress of manufacture and distribution. Some settlements of strikes have been effected during the week and others seem probable at an early date. Meanwhile prices hold firm, the capacity of producing plants in the leading industries is well employed and crop advices are satisfactory, says the weekly publication of R. G. Dunn & Co. It continues: "A feeling of confidence in the permanence of values appears to have settled in all divisions of the iron and steel manufacture. To this may be attributed the decrease in orders for distant delivery, purchasers merely contracting for their requirements for one to two months in advance. Tranquillity regarding the future is undoubtedly due to the action of the large combination, which has made no effort to secure exorbitant prices, but manifests an intention to maintain quotations at the current level. Failures for the week numbered 180 in the United States, against 185 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 20 last year."

CADETS FIGHT BLOODY DUEL.

One Dying of Knife Wound and Other In Guardhouse.

The other morning, just after reveille, two cadets attending the State industrial school at Rochester, N. Y., had an altercation which resulted in their drawing knives and engaging in a bitter fight. Arthur Colby, 17, years of age, of Canton, N. Y., came out of the encounter with a long, irregular knife wound in his side. The boys have a rule among themselves never to tell anything that takes place inside their institution, no matter how serious the case may be, and the best that Coroner Killip could get from the lips of the dying boy was that there was a friendly scuffle in which he got hurt. Others who were present at the time did not see the fight, and it is with the greatest difficulty that anything can be found out. The cadet who used the knife with such deadly effect is Henry Carpenter of Utica, who is now confined in the guardhouse.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| New York | 7 Brooklyn |
| 14 | 12 13 |
| Cincinnati | 10 Boston |
| 13 | 9 14 |
| Pittsburg | 15 St. Louis |
| 15 | 11 16 |
| Philadelphia | 12 Chicago |
| 15 | 11 19 |

Standings in the American League are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| Chicago | 8 Boston |
| 18 | 11 11 |
| Detroit | 10 Milwaukee |
| 18 | 10 14 |
| Washington | 9 Cleveland |
| 13 | 8 12 |
| Baltimore | 11 Philadelphia |
| 11 | 7 17 |

RAIDS COST A COLLEGE \$20,000.

Tonoka Frows on Washburn School, Whose Students Aid Mrs. Nation.

When Mrs. Nation was holding joints and smashing buildings in Topeka, Kan., a few months ago a professor and forty students of Washburn College joined in the destruction of property. About that time a rich man died, leaving a bequest of \$10,000 to the college, on condition that the people of Topeka give an equal amount. President Herrick of Washburn has been informed by many of Topeka's business men that he need not expect them to contribute money in aid of a college that permits professors and students wantonly to destroy property.

Oklahoma Mob Hangs a Negro.

At Pond Creek, Okla., Bill Campbell, a negro, was lynched by a mob of 400 persons, which broke down the jail, took him to the scene of his crime and hanged him to a telephone pole. While on the way to the place of execution the negro sang "Never, My God, to Thee and other hymns. The crime for which Campbell was hanged was the fatal shooting of Deputy Sheriff George Smith.

Die in Trolley Collision.

Two crowded electric cars racing toward each other for a switch while running at the rate of forty miles an hour collided near Greenbush, near Albany, N. Y., with terrific force. Five persons were killed and more than a score injured, at least two fatally and others seriously.

Boys Stabbed by a Burglar.

Richard C. Hislop, a 13-year-old schoolboy, was beaten and stabbed to death as he lay in bed in his father's house in San Francisco. Richard, Litchard, a Swedish butcher, is under arrest for the murder.

United States Senators Resign.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina have resigned and will go before the people to decide which one is to represent the State.

Bank Robbed of \$30,000.

First National Bank of Mineral Point, Wis., was blown by robbers, who secured \$30,000 and escaped without leaving a clew to their identity.

Double Crime in a Hotel.

A sensational suicide following a desperate attempt at murder took place at a Philadelphia hotel when John A. Jenkins of Brooklyn, N. Y., attempted to drown a young woman named Mae Barber and then blew out his brains while in the grasp of a policeman.

Will Visit Buffalo's Fair.

The Peruvian press says that President Roca of Argentina intends to visit the Buffalo exposition. He will also consult President McKinley upon various South American questions.

Package of Money Missing.

A package containing \$8,000 in currency, consigned by registered mail by the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City to a bank in Great Bend, Kan., has disappeared and detectives are working on the theory that it was stolen by a postal clerk.

Two Killed on Union Pacific.

The second section of west-bound Union Pacific freight train No. 11 was wrecked three miles east of Sharon Springs, Kan. The engineer and brakeman were killed. The track for a distance of sixty feet had been washed out, and the engine and two cars went over an embankment.

Transfer of Many Lake Vessels.

Fifty-five of the largest boats on the great lakes were formally transferred to the United States Steel Corporation

CHILDREN KILLED BY A BEAR.

Left Their Home Near Job, W. Va., to Gather Wild Flowers.

A job, W. Va., special says: "To be crushed to death in the embrace of a monstrous black bear and their little bodies afterward mangled and partly devoured was the frightful fate that befell the three young children of E. P. Porterfield, a mountaineer. The remains were found by a searching party which had been out for forty-eight hours. The party included John Welsh, a Maryland hunter, who, within a few minutes after the discovery of the bodies, shot and killed the bear in a neighboring thicket. The children were Mary, aged 3; Willie, aged 5, and Henry, aged 7. They left home to gather flowers in a clearing near their home. Nothing more is known, but it is supposed that they wandered into the woods, and becoming lost continued on their way until they were overtaken by the bear in the dense forest three miles from their parents' home. The bear feasted on all three of the bodies. The bones of the children had been crushed like straws, and the flesh stripped off with teeth and claws."

TENNESSEE RIVERS IN FLOOD.

Several Lives Lost and Many Bridges Swept Away.

Reports from upper East Tennessee indicate that the streams of that section are out of banks higher than ever before. The Southern Railway bridge over the Watauga River near Bristol is washed away and through traffic east by way of Bristol is stopped. The Southern Railway bridge at Elizabethton was also carried off its piers and is a wreck. Traffic on the Embreeville branch has been abandoned. At Elizabethton one man died of fright at the rapidly rising water. At Murphy's Island on Clinch River, three children named Hill were drowned. Then house was washed away.

VITRIOL FOR ENEMY.

Attorney Starkweather of Romeo, Mich., Victim of Physician's Fury.

Dr. Charles A. Spencer threw the contents of a vial of oil of vitriol in the face of Attorney T. L. Starkweather at Romeo, Mich., as he entered the depot on his way to Detroit. Clemens to attend court. Spencer had openly declared that he would mark Starkweather for life, the trouble between the two men having grown out of it suit for divorce pending between Spencer and his wife, in which Starkweather was attorney for Mrs. Spencer. The acid badly burned the right side of Starkweather's face and chest.

King of Italy Has Narrow Escape.

King Victor Emmanuel, returning from a walk in Rome, entered the elevator to reach his apartments on the second story of the palace, and an inexperienced servant set the indicator for the third story. Arriving at the second story, the King was on the point of stepping out as the elevator continued to ascend, but his majesty jumped back in the nick of time and thus escaped being crushed.

Cadets Are Thrown Out.

Five cadets dismissed outright; six others suspended for terms varying according to the seriousness of their offenses and a number of others publicly reprimanded—it is an epitome of the decision reached by Secretary Root at the conclusion of a three hours' conference with Superintendent Mills of the West Point military academy.

Sea's Fury Persists.

Edward VII, England's king, was aboard Shamrock II, the America's cup challenger, when a vicious squall struck her broadside on, ripped away her sails, tore out her masts and left her a helpless bulk, tossing on the wind-swept waves. For a time it seemed that she must founder and sink, but she was finally towed into harbor at Cowes.

Serious Fire in Denver.

The factory and warehouse of the Eaton-Ritchell Company, manufacturers of tinware, occupying nearly half a block at Fifteenth and Wynkoop streets, Denver, was destroyed by fire. Lieut. William Kubis was severely burned by an explosion of paints. E. C. Ritchell, manager of the works, estimates the damage at \$125,000.

Olympian Games for Chicago.

According to dispatches from Paris, Chicago has been chosen as the place for the next series of Olympian games. The games will be held in 1904. The athletes will be secured from all parts of the world.

Prince's Donation for Education.

Andrew Carnegie has donated \$2,000,000, or \$10,000,000, to provide free education at Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews' and Aberdeen universities for Scottish students, and to pay their medical and professional fees as well.

Wreck on the Rio Grande.

Passenger train No. 115 on the Rio Grande Railroad ran into a washout near San Carlos, Colo., and was wrecked. The engine rolled over into St. Charles creek, but the rest of the train remained on the bank. No lives were lost.

Confederate Theft of \$4,000.

In the court of quarter sessions, No. 2 in Philadelphia George B. Whitney pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of \$4,000, the property of the Morris' Beef Company of Chicago. Whitney was the resident manager of the company.

Expllosion Injuries Severe.

While a party of miners were standing near the engine at the Slope mine at Lisbon, Ohio, preparatory to entering the mine for the day's work, the boiler exploded with frightful results. A number of the men were burned and scalded.

Find Bogus Money Outfit.

At the village of San Ygnacio, a village just south of El Paso, Texas, the police have unearthed a complete outfit for making counterfeiters of American money. Two men, G. Perez and A. Marques, have been arrested on suspicion.

Clergyman's Son a Murderer.

Frank Heroy, son of a Methodist clergyman, shot and killed Charles Vandier at Greenfield, N. Y. Heroy was drunk and was abusing his uncle, James Heroy, an aged cripple, and Vandier interfered.

Bank Shuts Its Doors.

The doors of the Bank of Kinston, N. C., closed. S. H. Lett, proprietor of the bank, having assigned with liabilities amounting to more than \$100,000. The failure has caused a money panic in Kinston.

Body Found in a Barrel.

The body of Allen Cole, a well-known lawyer near Whorton, Ohio, was found dead in a barrel. The body was crowded into an oats barrel, and foul play is suspected. No bruises were found on it.

Man Shot Without Cause.

J. W. Mahey fired the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into the body of Homer Keln at Augusta, Okla., without any apparent cause. Keln was fatally wounded.

Transfer of Many Lake Vessels.

Fifty-five of the largest boats on the great lakes were formally transferred to the United States Steel Corporation

when bills of sale of the Bessemer Steamship Company's lake fleet to the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, the subsidiary corporation that will operate the steel trust's lake business, were filed in the Duluth custom office. The price paid was given as \$1 and other valuable considerations.

FOR MURDERING HIS PARTNER.

Well-Known Idaho Business Man Arrested on Conditional Charge.

A sensation was caused in Lewiston, Idaho, recently by the arrest of John N. King, a well-known business man, charged with the murder of Charles E. Thatcher. The latter who was a partner of King was a mountaineer. The remains were found by a searching party which had been out for forty-eight hours. The party included John Welsh, a Maryland hunter, who, within a few minutes after the discovery of the bodies, shot and killed the bear in a neighboring thicket. The children were Mary, aged 3; Willie, aged 5, and Henry, aged 7.

They left home to gather flowers in a clearing near their home.

Nothing more is known, but it is supposed that they wandered into the woods, and becoming lost continued on their way until they were overtaken by the bear in the dense forest three miles from their parents' home.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Destructive Fires at Weidman and Erie—Step-Mother's Brutality Comes to Light—Railroad Earnings in the State—New Buildings for University.

Fire broke out in the Brundt building at Weidman, occupied by W. J. Bell, furniture and undertaking rooms, and the Herald Printing Company, and spread to adjoining business places, consuming the entire block, except one dwelling house. The several losses are estimated as follows: Alva-Swartz Bros., hotel, saloon and livery barn, \$3,000; G. A. Dealett, meat market and residence, \$1,500; W. J. Bell, furniture stock, \$1,400; J. E. S. Burdick, on building, \$600; 40-footers, \$200; W. A. Dawson, ice cream parlor and residence, \$1,000; G. H. Woolworth, harness shop and residence, \$1,200; Herald Printing Co., \$400; J. V. Sturtivant, stone building, \$600; Sheephead building, including L. O. P. and M. W. A. halls, \$1,200. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Step-Mother Charged with Brutality. Mrs. J. J. Cutler of Dolton, stepmother, is alleged to have beaten a 13-year-old girl, the daughter of her husband by a former wife, so badly her life is despaired of. The child has several large contusions on her head and her body, and her lower limbs are black and blue where she is said to have been beaten by the woman with a broken-off carriage whip. The child became very ill, and a physician was called, who succeeded in drawing the story from the poor girl. The doctor took the child home with him, after apprising the husband of the child's condition. The news drove the husband nearly frantic and it was with difficulty he was restrained from wreaking vengeance on the woman. The woman, learning of her probable arrest, ran away, but was caught at Kalamazoo.

Earnings of Michigan Lines.

A compilation recently completed by Railroad Commissioner Osborn shows that the total earnings in Michigan of the various railroad companies for the last calendar year were \$39,607,865. The tax payable to the State in July next on these earnings aggregates \$1,353,610, an increase of \$122,773 over last year's revenue from this source. These taxes all are computed under the general railroad law, special charter provisions being recognized. The largest tax is that of the Michigan Central and leased lines, which will pay \$30,390; Pere Marquette, \$225,651; Grand Trunk, \$113,601; Chicago and Northwestern, \$80,897; Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, \$88,505; Grand Rapids and Indiana, \$74,813; Washburn, \$38,945.

Business District of Erie Destroyed.

The best portion of the business district in the village of Erie was destroyed by fire the other morning. Two two-story double brick buildings and three frame stores were burned to the ground. The fire originated in one of the frame buildings, and inside of an hour all of the stores in the block were burning. The village is without fire protection, and calls for aid were sent to both Toledo and Monroe, but the fire companies from either city arrived too late. The loss is estimated at \$12,000, while the insurance amounts to \$4,500. The brick buildings destroyed by this fire were the only ones in the village, and they may not be rebuilt.

Think It a Bandit's Body.

Two girls found the skeleton of a man about 45 years old in the woods one and one-half miles from Swan Creek. Sheriff Bensley summoned a jury, which returned a verdict that the skeleton was that of a man who came to his death from an unknown cause. Nothing was found to identify the body, which some said might be that of Geiser, the train robber. Dr. Bills said the man had been dead a year.

Addition to Old Medical Building.

The regents of the university have adopted the plan of Architect Spier of Detroit for a new addition to the old medical building. It will cost about \$100,000, and will be commenced as soon as the detailed plans can be gotten out by the architects. The building will be a large square one, and is to be connected with the old medical building by an underground passageway.

Walash Minkin a Two-Cent Fare.

The passenger fare on the Walash line in Michigan is only 2 cents a mile. This is the result of the increased earnings of the company, which brings it within the above classification. The company contended that the railroad commissioners were in error in including in its earnings certain items, but the Supreme Court sustained the action of the commissioners.

Within Our Borders.

Ground has been broken for the erection of a new elevator at Kinde. Alpena has a chance of securing a big ship factory now located in Massachusetts.

John Allott, for sixty years a resident of Allegan, was stricken with apoplexy and died at the age of 78 years.

The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Daniel F. Sullivan of Ishpeming, a traveling salesman for Nelson Morris & Co. of Chicago, who disappeared in Escanaba a month ago while the authorities were hunting him, was cleared up when his body was found floating in Little Bay Denouet near the end of the Stephenson dock. At the time of his disappearance Sullivan was charged with a shortage of \$1,200 in his accounts and a warrant was out for his arrest. It is presumed that he committed suicide by jumping into the bay the night of his arrival. In his pockets were found checks and money amounting to \$400.

Eugene Blair, once a well-known lumberman of the Lake Superior region, burned to death in a cottage near the Regent mines, near Negaunee, where he lived alone.

The body of Mrs. Adele Altman, the fourth victim of the Bon Voyage disease, was found near the Calumet and Hecla water works, twelve miles north of the water.

Andrew Russia and Stephen Balog were drowned while fishing in a boat at Mona lake, near Muskegon. Russia's wife attempted to commit suicide by jumping in the lake.

The Vision Mirror says that wheat proprietors in that vicinity are "anything but good." "Reed" or "tare" prevails to an alarming extent.

Quite a number of farmers who live within easy shipping distance of Lansing are plowing up their wheat, which is in bad condition, and planting the grain to sugar beets for the factory which is being erected in the capital city.

The scheme to secure water works at Homer by the issuing of bonds on the village having apparently fallen through, owing to the opposition of some of the citizens, a deal is now on looking to the establishment of a system by a private company.

Ludington is to have another back with \$50,000 capital.

Barrage is preparing to install a complete modern water works system.

Sparta Methodists are going to build a new church this summer, at a cost of \$4,300.

John Sackett of Dexter had his leg cut off in the Michigan Central yards at Ann Arbor.

Work on the many new buildings going up at Benton Harbor is greatly delayed by the scarcity of bricklayers.

The recent outbreak of diphtheria at Kalamazoo is the worst ever experienced there, and several deaths occurred.

De. W. T. Keay of the M. E. Church of Adrian has accepted the call he received from a Pittsburgh, Pa., church.

J. V. Russell, who bought out H. P. Evert of Stockbridge a year ago, has sold his hardware stock to Howett Bros. of Gregory.

The St. Joseph authorities came across a case recently where a man addicted to drink had sold the windows out of his home in order to secure liquor.

Alma is to have a new bank, which has been organized under the State law, with \$25,000 capital. The new institution will open for business about June 20.

The people of Ludington have blamed to the fact that money spent in improving the highways is a good investment, and are going in for \$60,000 worth this summer.

John R. Davis, alias Leroy Charles Blazer, arrested at St. Louis, where he has been cutting a wide swath, has been returned to Jackson penitentiary, where he was wanted for violating his parole.

An Italian miner named Pedro Suizzi was killed in the Cindy mine at Iron Mountain by a fall of ground. About 600 pounds struck him on the head, killing him instantly. He was 30 years old and single.

Delbert Laird, 13-year-old boy of Algoma, was struck by a Rapid Railway car and received injuries which caused his death. He was playing on the track and apparently made no effort to get out of the way of the approaching car.

Charles Merrett, a stock drover and cattle-barker, saw some children out in the alley back of his house at Plymouth start a bonfire. The flames spread to his barn, burning it up and cremating a valuable horse and destroying a new surrey. Loss about \$1,200.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, alias Miller Preston, alias Mme. Zingara, alleged clairvoyant, has been sentenced in the Superior Court at Grand Rapids to the Detroit house of correction for five years for swindling Miss Evelyn Quimby out of \$800 in money and jewelry.

Burglars, whom Chief Carr has reason to believe are the most dangerous of their class, are at work in Grand Rapids. In forty-eight hours they entered and ransacked six houses and stole money, jewels, rare coins and gold ornaments, in each instance leaving little trace as to their identity.

A burglar is 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Farrow, residing in Mondovi township, met a horrible death. During the absence of the father the little child attempted to start the fire with kerosene, which ignited her dress, burning her body so badly that the flesh dropped off in many places.

Burglars were abroad in Flint the other night. St. Michael's Catholic Church was broken into for the second time within six weeks and one of the vessels used in administering the sacrament was stolen from the tabernacle in the sanctuary. Hunt's grocery store on the Belding road was also invaded, but before the thief could fairly get to work he was surprised by Mr. Hunt and captured. He gave his name as Charles Van Barry, and claimed to half from Chicago.

Louis Maylanen of the copper country is getting to be a big boy. Last fall he had a pair of shoes made; they didn't fit any more in stock big enough, which measured No. 17, but since he has grown so that it took No. 19's to make his feet comfortable this spring. Louis is not quite 15 years old, but he weighs 250 pounds, is six feet eight inches high, and strong in proportion. He works as a woodchopper, and three cords is his usual daily product.

Henry Beckman, for several months porter at the Hotel Downey in Lansing was arrested for stealing articles from the hotel. A search warrant was sworn out, and at Beckman's house was found a large quantity of stolen goods, including his own bed and clothing. He was discovered that he committed thefts as well as the hotel proprietors had.

Hillsdale is to have a shoe factory in the near future. Arrangements have been perfected by which the Scoviden-Blanchard Co. of Springfield, Ohio, will move its plant to Hillsdale. The stock of the company has been increased to \$50,000, the majority of which is held by Hillsdale people. A site has been selected and the work on the buildings will begin at once. F. M. Stewart is president, D. W. H. Sawyer vice-president, J. W. Martin secretary, John Scoviden treasurer, and F. M. Blanchard a director.

The Edward Hines Company of Chicago has purchased the season's cut of the Garth Lumber Company of Garth. It will amount to 18,000,000 feet, and the consideration is not less than \$250,000.

A monument commemorating the arrival of the great French explorer La Salle at what is now Benton Harbor will be erected by the St. Joseph chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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IS NOT RECIPROCAL.

DRAWBACKS ATTENDING SPECIAL TRADE TREATY PLAN.

Cogent Reasons Why the Proposed Program of Reciprocity Will Not Operate to the Advantage of the United States—Puzzle of Economists.

In the concluding portion of the second lecture on "Economic Aspects of Reciprocity," delivered by Mr. John P. Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, before the College of Commerce of the University of California, various phases of the practical workings of the reciprocity plan in the United States are presented with marked clearness and force. The lack of certainty in the matter of revenue production which attends the operation of special trade treaties is urged as an important objection to that process of enlarging our trade with foreign countries. The question of revenue is held constantly in view by Congress when engaged in the enactment of a tariff law, and the schedules are so adjusted as to insure with reasonable accuracy an amount of revenue which, added to that derived from internal sources, will meet the requirements of the government. Not so in the case of schedules altered by this plan.

The newest puzzle for those who are called economists is the outcome of the Republican policy which, in three years, has enabled us to sell the rest of the world \$1,819,825,819 more than we purchased during the three years which ended June 30, 1900, to which must be added \$750,000,000 for the fiscal year which will end with next June.

After they have accounted for all of this cash debt which the rest of the world owes or has owed us, they find that a large portion of it has not been paid, but has been loaned abroad. Economists, as they are called, often quote a part of Prof. A. S. Bruce's chapter on the high priesthood of Christ in his admirable exposition of the epistles—the last work that came from his pen. The comments refer chiefly to verses 11 to 14. They will at least enable the teacher to understand the lesson, and that may be some aid to the difficult task of teaching it to children.

In these remarkable sentences the priestly ministry of Christ is described in contrast to that of the Jewish high priest. Two heated State campaigns have been fought on the issue involved, and Gov. Pingree achieved much of his success in politics by his vigorous advocacy of a similar measure. The bill provides for the taxation of the property of railroad, union, depot, express, car loading, stock car, refrigerator and fast freight companies on the basis of the actual value of the property, to be determined by the State tax commission, which is also given the power to determine the average rate of taxation in the State. For this purpose the membership of the commission is increased to five. This year, the assessment being based on the earnings of 1900, the valuations of the State will be required to pay \$1,340,000 in taxes, and it is estimated this will be doubled under the ad valorem system. The Senate voted to adjourn May 29.

About the only event in either house on Wednesday was the effort made by Senators Kelly and Moore to change the representationally re-apportionment bill as passed by the House, giving Wayne County fourteen instead of twelve representatives. They wanted to cut down the two that had been added and distribute them between Muskegon and Bay counties.

Kelly tried to get the bill taken up in committee of the whole, and disposed of at once, but Murka and Holmes made a stiff fight against it and succeeded in having the bill made a special order for Thursday afternoon. The Senate concurred in the House resolution providing for no further debate after May 29 and fixing the date of final adjournment for June 6. After a two years' fight Senator Helm finally succeeded in having the Senate pass his Torrens bill for the registration of land titles, the measure going through by a vote of 18 to 9. It was amended so that it is purely optional, and can only go into effect after the proposition has been submitted to the electors of the various counties upon the petition of 500 electors in the smaller counties and 2,000 in the larger. It is then optional with individuals, no one being required to register his land title under it unless he desires to do so.

The House on Thursday passed the bill for the reorganization of the National Guard along the lines of the regular army. The bill had previously passed the Senate, but the House amended it so that the colored regiment may be organized. The bill provides for an increase in the military allowance from 4 to 5 cents per capita and for a one-day encampment of the National Guard yearly. The House also passed the Rich income tax bill, and agreed to the bill to require foreign tourists to pay a tax of \$100,000 with the State treasury preliminary to the transaction of business in this State. A bill abolishing the sparrows nuisance, which has cost the State hundreds of thousands of dollars without decreasing the number of birds, was also passed. The Senate spent the afternoon considering the re-apportionment bill and passed them practically as they came from the House. The Dingley joint resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment for the separation of State and local taxation was agreed to in the House.

Speech of the President. President McKinley, speaking at the launching of the battleship Ohio at St. Francisco, said:

"My fellow-citizens, I am inexpressibly thankful to the Ruler of us all for His goodness and His mercy, which have made it possible for me to be with you here to-day. I have wanted to see the men of the Union iron works. I have known of their skill. I have seen their genius displayed and their workmanship. My fellow-citizens, you have no idea how deeply touched I have been in the last three-and-a-half years by the loyal patriotism of the people of San Francisco. My mind and my heart have been here, for it was here we organized the first expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Now we can forget that it was your skill and genius that made the Oregon. The hours of anxious waiting will never be known, when the Oregon started to join the fleet at Santiago. Days and days we heard, not one word from her. But we had confidence in the stout ship you had built, and I shall never forget the early morning when Captain Clark telegraphed from the Florida shore: 'The Oregon is here and needs no repairs and is ready for action.' And she came in through the treacherous channel, the 'Devil's Gut,' and was safe.

Of course, so thorough and deep searching a student of cause and effect in economics as Mr. Young has shown himself to be would not pass by the pertinent point concerning the true definition of reciprocity as expounded in the national Republican platform.

He directs attention to the fact that in their platforms the Republicans have always insisted that true reciprocity consists in the exchange of non-competing products. This fact is ignored by the advocates of tariff tinkering by trade-treaties with a persistency that carries it out of the domain of accident and places it in the category of intentional suppression.

The favorite theory of British Cobdenites and free-traders that if we wish to trade with foreigners we can only hope to do so by buying from them as well as selling to them is disposed of by Mr. Young as scarcely worthy of serious consideration in view of the facts of commerce as disclosed in the statistics of our foreign trade in the last four years of adequate protection. Such a contention," says Mr. Young, "scarcely deserves a serious answer. Individuals and aggregations of individuals known as nations do not buy and sell in the same way as individuals do."

I don't want a ship in the American navy built this year to be any better than the one built last year. I am of the opinion that if we wish to have a great naval force it must be built by the people of the United States. We ought to have a good commercial line from here to the Philippines, built by American working men and manned by American sailors and carrying the American flag. There is nothing in this world that brings people so close together as commerce.

My fellow citizens, we have problems before us. We never had more important ones. We have expanded. Do you want to contract? It is not a question of whether we will acquire the Philippines or Porto Rico or Guam or Wake Island or Hawaii or Tuvalu. We have acquired them; they are ours.

The question is, Shall we give them up? And, from one end of this country to the other comes the answer. They are ours; not to subjugate, but to emancipate; not to rule in the power of might, but to take to those distant people the principles of liberty, of freedom, of conscience and of opportunity that are enjoyed by the people of the United States. Our flag never goes anywhere except it carries blessings. Our flag never oppresses anybody, but it gives freedom to every people over whom it has floated.

The South Does Not Weep. No regrets are being expressed in the South over the defeat of Bryan. The prudent men of the South are satisfied to get double the money for their cotton that they would have received under a Populist administration. —Canden (N. J.) Post-Telegram.

Lansing boys with a distorted idea of what constitutes a joke broke into the high school the other night and stole the pendulums from the fifteen clocks in the building. There is a statute prescribing a penalty of not more than fifteen years' imprisonment for breaking into a school house.

William J. Cocker of Adrian, a regent of the University of Michigan, died in Ann Arbor. Mr. Cocker reached there at a session of the board of regents. He was taken ill and while dressing was seized with an attack of heart disease and expired in a few minutes.

The Vision Mirror says that wheat proprietors in that vicinity are "anything but good." "Reed" or "tare" prevails to an alarming extent.

Quite a number of farmers who live within easy shipping distance of Lansing are plowing up their wheat, which is in bad condition, and planting the grain to sugar beets for the factory which is being erected in the capital city.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The stock market panic is unlike some other panics this country has experienced. It has smashed many fortunes and reduced to poverty many who a few days ago were in affluence, but not one honest working-man will be thrown out of employment as a consequence—and not one busy wheel will be made idle.

The panic is entirely a speculators' affair, and will no more effect the general prosperity of the country than would be the turning of a wrong card in a big faro game or the going wrong of the favorite in a horse race. It is a gamblers' smash, pure and simple, and those who have been taking chances in the hope of winning quick fortunes will be the chief losers.

The legitimate investors and business interests of the country will come out of the turmoil unscathed, and man who has been content to leave his modest savings in the bank at 5 per cent or in bond at 5 per cent or a mortgage at 6 per cent is still sure of his money, both principal and interest.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Now it is announced from London that "the Welsh tin plate industry, which has already been stricken by American competition, is menaced by early extinction, owing to a failure of the employers to agree on a scale of wages." When these Welsh makers monopolized the market, as they did before the McKinley Tariff, they had a hard and fast trust of their own dictated prices to the helpless Yankees, and wages to the helpless workmen. But American rivalry has changed all this. Our mills, with improved machinery and better paid labor, have not only raised the American market, but are cutting into the markets of the Welsh "combine" abroad. The comic side of it all is that the protective duty of the McKinley Tariff was vociferously opposed by the professional foes of monopoly. As a practical result it has smashed monopoly, and in the long run it is certain to give the mastery in one more branch of the great iron and steel trade to the United States, where it legitimately belongs.—Boston Journal.

A German economist is doing his country a good service by explaining that a Tariff war with the United States would hurt Germany more than it would hurt the United States. There is no probability of a Tariff war. There have been causes of mutual irritation for some years and the German desire to exclude American products has been increasing, but the trade is going on and there is no reason to suppose that anything more than general Tariff increases will occur.

Both countries believe in the protective policy, but neither is likely to apply its system more severely to the other country than to the rest of the world. But if a Tariff war should result the injury to Germany would be much greater than the injury to the United States. Germany is obliged to import an enormous quantity of agricultural products, food and raw materials. It cannot afford to shut these out without inflicting great injury at home. Germany would hardly undertake to exclude our cotton, as a protective excuse for that could be found. Germany is an important market for many of our products, but it is only one out of many markets and from the largest.—New York Journal of Commerce (Free Trade).

It is an indisputable fact that, whether under Free-Trade or Protective Tariff, we have always had more or less trusts, but owing to the prosperous conditions brought about by President McKinley's election in 1890 after a disastrous business panic, the result of Democratic and Free-Trade rule, that party would believe nothing else now but that the Protective Tariff has brought about all these trusts. If these who are singing "the Tariff is the mother of trust" will cease their music long enough to inform themselves a little, they will learn that trusts were born in Free-Trade England and that they prosper and multiply there where no Tariff is known. Remove Republican rule and the Protective Tariff for Democratic rule and Free-Trade and you will transfer yourselves back to times like those "glorious old free-soup" days of Grover Cleveland."

Democrats who think with their heads are beginning to see this, and that is why such men as Senator McLaurin and others are slinking with the party of Free-Trade. We hope to see some law enacted that will restrain the power of the trusts, but it will be a sad old day for the common people of this country when the Democratic party is called upon to doctor the trust evil, because their remedy is ten times worse than the disease.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) "Yellow Jacket."

Additional Local Matter.

The Institute.

The Inspiration Institute has come and gone and all who attended are unanimous in declaring it a success. Hon. H. R. Pattengill, the conductor, spoke in Roscommon last Wednesday evening, and arrived in Grayling on the 3:30 train Thursday morning, full of his usual energy for Institute work.

There is but one Pattengill, and from the time of opening, Thursday morning, until the time of closing, Saturday afternoon, there was not a dull moment, nor the waste of a second of time, for, with cheery song, papers, talks, questions, study of masterpieces and reviews, the day was crowded and the time passed all too quickly.

The attendance was unusually good. Practically every teacher in the county was present. Many school children and adult citizens were present throughout the entire Institute. Noticeable features of the attendance, besides the large number present, were the promptness in assembling the first morning, and the regularity and promptness each morning thereafter.

In the various papers and talks by Commissioner Marvin, Miss Guild, Miss Cole, Mr. Pattengill and Mr. Bailey, a high standard was set up for parents, children, teachers and school officers. In these parts it was plainly shown that each one of these classes of citizens has much to learn, and that while much of the burden and worry of education should, and does, fall upon teachers and pupils, yet it is not infrequently happens that the parent is more delinquent or a worse offender than the child, and the right attitude toward the school, on the part of officers and patrons would, in many cases, make schools far more successful than they are.

The efforts of even the best of teachers count for far less than their real value, when hindered, or even opposed, by parents who are not in sympathy with the education demanded by the present age, or who are blind to the defects and needs of their own children. We were plainly shown at the Institute, that it is too commonly the fault of the parents to lay all the blame on someone else's child, or upon the teacher. We were as plainly shown, also, that those families, in which home government is the poorest, usually are the most severe in their criticisms of the management of school work; that those families that co-operate most fully and heartily with the teacher, have the least complaint to offer upon any phase of school life; that children are not breaking down from over-study, but from over-society. There is not yet sufficient willingness on the part of parents that their children shall be put through a course of vigorous discipline in obedience, promptness, self-reliance, and power to do their own thinking.

Schools need to cultivate more vigor of thought, more brawn of brain. There is too much, far too much, in public schools, stilled marking, unearned promotion, mushroom mental growth, and lack of thought power. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists of the world. Get Green's Almanac. Sold by L. Bournier.

An Act.
That there may be no misunderstanding regarding the new law regulating the fishing for trout in the AuSable and its tributaries, we give the act in full:

To provide for the protection of trout in the AuSable River and its tributaries.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill or capture in any manner whatever in any of the waters of the AuSable river in this State, or in any of the tributaries of said river, any brook trout, speckled trout, rainbow trout or California trout of less size than eight inches in length.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill or capture in said river or any of its tributaries more than fifty fish of any of the kinds hereinbefore mentioned in any one day, or to take with him therefrom or to have in his possession at any point away therefrom, more than fifty fish of said kinds at any one time.

Section 3. The game and fish warden of this State and his deputies shall have authority within their several jurisdictions to open and examine any crate or live well and any box, basket, creel or any other package which shall to their knowledge, information or belief, contain any of the said kinds of fish taken from said waters.

Section 4. Any person who shall be found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions contained in the foregoing act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, shall be confined in the county jail until such fine and costs shall be paid, but such confinement shall not exceed thirty days.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Fought for his Life.

"My father and sister both died of consumption," writes J. T. Weatherwax, of Wyndotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight." Infallible for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung trouble. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Additional Local Matter.

May Merchandising!

Much of your outfitting for summer will be done in May. A backward season is in a measure responsible for this. You will find much to interest you, as a purchaser, in this store at this time.

We are better prepared for doing business to our mutual satisfaction than ever. Our constant aim is to sell the best goods for the least money.

The entirely new and attractive stock, and the very low spot cash prices, keeps us on the jump to attend to our customer's wants. Money spent at this store always brings the best returns.

With every purchase of \$10.00 your picture is enlarged free of charge. Get a ticket.

K. JOSEPH,

Strictly One Price Cash Store.

(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

Circuit Court.

Michigan and Non-Michigan Students.

The calendar for the May term was cleared Thursday.

The case of Smith vs. the M. C. R. Co. gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$8.00 and costs.

Valid vs. Robinson, discontinued,

the plaintiff not giving security for cost, as ordered by the court.

Jorgenson vs. Wilcox, judgement for plaintiff by default.

H. Head vs. Township of South Branch, verdict for defendant, and in the other two cases, depending on the same state of facts, a non-suit was entered.

McCullough vs. Board of Supervisors, petition for mandamus. Writ denied.

Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you will sometimes that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles. Rosche's German Syrup. It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists of the world. Get Green's Almanac.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran,

of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

London's Greatest Danger.

In London there are at present

eight hundred thousand young men, writes W. S. Harwood in the June

Century. It is demonstrated by the

most careful and systematic census

of this number do not associate them

themselves in religious work. It is

shown that the work of the London as

sociation is most pressed. I asked

Mr. Putterill what was the greatest

obstacle he had to overcome in reaching

these young men. He told me

that it was not the liquor-drinking

habit, terrible as it is hold upon the

young men of this vast mass, but the

appalling prevalence of vice. If half

is true that was told me in London

about the prevalence of the most de-

grading habits among the young men

of that city, there is little wonder

that those in positions to know look

with the keenest apprehension to the

future, a future which promises to

make the young manhood of London

within three generations a physical

wreck, if not reinforced by fresher

blood from the provinces. Indeed,

there will not long be waiting such

another wave of apprehension as that

which has recently swept over France

concerning the social situation in

Paris, if some check is not found

against the advance of immorality

in London.

He is a Wonder.

All who see Mr. C. F. Collier, of

Cherokee, Ia., as he is now, cheerful,

active, vigorous, without an acre

could hardly believe he is the same

man, who a short time ago had

sat in a chair, propped up by cush-

ions, suffering intensely from an

aching back, in agony. If he tried to

stoop—all caused by chronic kidney

trouble, that no medicine helped till

he used Electric Bitters, and was

wholly cured by three bottles. Pos-

itively cures Backache, Nervous-

ness, Loss of Appetite, all Kidney

troubles. Only 50c at Fournier's

Drug Store.

Additional Local Matter.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Keep the horses off from the streets.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Olson returned from a visit to Bay City, Tuesday.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Rev. S. G. Taylor with his wife and children, came up Tuesday for a weeks visit.

For Fishing Tackles of every description, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. L. Fournier returned from her visit to Detroit and the east, yesterday.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Kathryn Bates was one of the five graduates in the class, as Deaconess, at Grand Rapids, this week.

Call on A. Kraus for the Rambler, Clipper, Hudson and Ideal Bicycles: sold on easy payments.

Judge Sharpe will deliver the Decoration Day address, at West Branch.

A fine line of Fishing Tackles, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

There are ten cases on the Circuit Court docket, this week, at Gaylord, for violation of the liquor law.

J. C. Marsh, of Gaylord, was visiting friends here a few days, last week.

The ice man has not been very happy this year, as it has not yet been warm enough to melt the ice.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Sheriff Owen took John O'Neill to Kona, Friday, to serve his six months sentence.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry was called to Holly, last week, by the illness of her grand child.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

Stop the Cough and works off Cold Taxative. Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

For SALE—A good work horse, worth the money. Enquire of Harry Kropp.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Rev. J. J. Willits is holding service at the Protestant Methodist church, every Tuesday evening.

Peter Brown trots out in one of the "Blue Ribbon" Carriages, that is a dandy.

Alonzo Colen has left his clerkship at Fournier's, and gone to running a mill in a mill near Gaylord.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

E. Douglas is rebuilding his residence, putting on a second story and adding to its size. It will make a pleasant home.

Try the new remedy for costiveness. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. Price 25c. For sale by L. Fournier.

Chas. Ginnbaugh has his shingle mill at Portage Lake and his saw mill near Roscommon, both running full time.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Miss Alice Brown has been offered a desirable position in the schools at Iron Mountain, but has not decided whether she will accept or not.

If you intend to go fishing, this season, call at Fournier's Drug Store for your tools. He keeps an endless assortment of fishing tackle.

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Those interested in the proposed cement plant, are apparently sure of its materialization.

Coming soon. Schiller Bros. & Orr's Great United Shows. Grayling, Tuesday, June 4th. Prices, adults 25c; children 15c.

Boys, if your father takes the Avalanche, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

D. McKay has bought the large house on Cedar Street, occupied by Mr. Shirts, which he will entirely remodel, making of it an elegant residence.

Conrad Stewart Gorton, of Lutz, hath taken to himself a wife, Miss Jeanette E. Gaskill, of Lapeer. They were married in that city, the 22d inst.

A miscreant attempted to derail a passenger train near Rondo, one day last week, by placing ties across the track. Report says he has been arrested.

The salt is not yet running over the top of the well, but is rising. At last examination, it was within two hundred feet of the top, showing over 2,500 feet of brine.

G. L. Alexander visited the new mills being built by H. C. Ward, and the David Ward estate, in Frederic, the first of the week, and reports them to be first-class plants.

Deputy sheriff Millens, of Frederic is a terror to evil doers. He has made several arrests during the last week. A good lockup is needed there, to which to sober up drunks.

The Mail-Telegram, of Mio, says the sheep raisers in that country are unable yet to get their wool off for lack of shearers. Every farmer should be able to shear his own sheep if necessary.

Mrs. Mary Neal, living next door south of the County house, desires work to help support her family. Her husband has gone to Canada, leaving her destitute, and she hears nothing from him.

The corner stone for the foundation of the mammoth mill being built for Salling, Hanson & Co., on the site of the one burned, was laid last Thursday and the work is being pushed by a large force of men.

Mrs. A. Roderic, and Mrs. J. Cowell of Montana, who will be remembered as the "Sibsy girl twins," have been visiting friends here for a week. They started on their return to their western home, Tuesday.

The post office will be open Decoration Day, 'till 8 o'clock in the morning, and half an hour after the arrival of each mail, to give all an opportunity to get their mail, and give the P. M. force part of a holiday.

On Friday, June 7th, the Ladies of the G. A. R. will give a Strawberry Short Cake Social at the G. A. R. Hall. Supper served from 5 to 9 o'clock p. m. Adults 15c, children, 10c. A cordial invitation extended to all.

Improvements about the village, especially in fences and lawns, are more noticeable this year than ever before. We notice the good work by Postmaster Bates, C. O. McCullough, M. Simpson, J. K. Bates and Arthur Brink.

H. C. Ward was in town, last Friday. He reports over 2000 of his apple trees girdled by mice during the past winter. It is thought the piles of manure about the trees made a harboring place for the rodents. It is a severe loss.

Rev. J. J. Willits was down from Frederic, Tuesday, and says the people are responding so freely in subscriptions for a new church that it will certainly be built. It is needed there, as services now have to be held in the town hall or school house.

The beautiful memorial service of the Ladies Circle of the G. A. R. was held at their hall, Sunday afternoon. A goodly number of soldiers and members of their families were present by invitation. All seemed to enjoy the exercises. It was an object lesson in the vital principle of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

There is one nuisance in our village that should be promptly abated. We refer to horses running at large.

One horse can do immense damage to the growing shade trees. In one night, several trees have already been ruined. Our streets are becoming beautiful for shade, and the town board should rigidly enforce the law. Keep horses off the street at all times, and cattle at night.

The lady teachers of our school arranged an informal reception last Tuesday evening, for the pleasure of the visiting teachers, and an opportunity for those interested to get better acquainted, and for all to meet Prof. Patterson. All patrons of our school were invited, and but one was present. The teachers and those attending the institute, about fifty in number, apparently enjoyed the occasion.

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Ice Cream Parlor.

Jens S. Jenson would respectfully inform the citizens of Grayling that he has rebuilt and enlarged the old photograph gallery, opposite the Court House grounds, and opened its parlors for the serving of Ice Cream during the heated term. He will also carry a stock of Candles, Cookies, Extracts, Tobacco and Cigars, and a neat line of Stationery. Everybody is invited to call.

Hon. E. B. Bolton was in town last Friday, attending the teacher's institute as a personal friend of Prof. Bailey. Mr. Bolton has ever been interested in all that pertains to educational matters, and is perfectly at home in the presence of teachers or pupils. He is always welcome in Grayling.

Two nice young men of a scientific turn of mind made an analysis of the marl in School Section Lake, last Sunday. The boat tipped over near the outlet. Imagine, if you can, the damage to their best Sunday suit, to say nothing about their feelings.

It saved his Leg. P. A. Danforth, of La Grange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but merits that Bu-kin's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles it is the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Sunday afternoon, three beautiful girls, a blue bay horse and top carriage, romantic thought, a drive in the primeval forest, off from the road, horse down in the mud, frantic efforts to extricate the beast, unavailing, a call for help, which came, and "all is well that ends well," but we will not give the accident away.

It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my show case, said to me: "I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore," and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into the store so overcome with colic pains, that he at once sank to the floor. I gave him at once a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose, and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by L. Fournier.

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To Cure a Cold In One Day

FUTURE OF MEXICO.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS LOOM UP AFTER DIAZ'S DEATH.

The President's Demise Cannot Now Be Long Deferred, and the Specter of Revolution Threatens — Uncle Sam May Have to Take a Hand.

No other country in the world to-day would be affected to as great an extent by the death of its ruler as Mexico. The condition of things in the republic is most peculiar and is interestingly and instructively set forth in the following article by J. D. Whelpley. The government of the country, says the writer, is one of benevolent absolutism and imperialism. At its head is a great man, old in years, but young in spirit and hope for his people. He stands forth from the group of those who have led Spanish-Americans as does a giant among pygmies. From the people he rules, he is one of them. He is more than this, however, for while retaining his identity of interest he has grown beyond them in his knowledge of the world's affairs and in his skill in statecraft.

In twenty-five years of rule he has brought a nation forward two centuries in the arts and sciences, but he has failed to teach them how to do without his guiding hand. It may be admitted that one man, no matter how great his power or great his talents, cannot be everything in the building up of a nation to perfection, but perhaps it would have been possible for Gen. Porfirio Diaz to have inculcated the millions of people under his care at least the first principles of self-government. This he has not done, notwithstanding the fact that his position and power have rested during all this time upon a constitutional government in theory. There have been no evil results from this omission, and possibly there would have been less peace had he supplied it, for a newly awakened body politic is apt to be restless, as we have seen in Cuba.

When a Strong Man Is Needed.

There can be but one result, however, when one strong man constitutes



PRESIDENT DIAZ.

himself the government and reserves to himself absolute power in general and in detail. When this man is taken away there is necessarily doubt as to what may come next; if by any chance there is another ready to take his place, ready to assume the reins and drive the wild horses of imperial government with equal skill, then there should be no period of chaos between the laying-down of one rule and the taking on of another. A country is indeed fortunate, however, which finds such men ready to hand when the need presents itself. With all his great personal vigor, his iron constitution and his care for his own life, the time is rapidly drawing near when Gen. Diaz will either be called to join that group of Spanish-American leaders now passed from earth, or else will find the duties of state falling so heavily upon him that he must perform, lay down the burden upon more vigorous shoulders.

If the foreigners who have found their homes and opportunity in Mexico were to have their say the Diaz administration would continue forever. They would be supported in this desire by every Mexican who has benefited by and who takes a pride in the present peace and prosperity which prevail throughout the country.

If the people of Mexico had placed Gen. Diaz at the head of the government by their untrammelled vote and had continued him in each succeeding four years in the same position by the same voluntary expression of opinion as provided for in their constitution the situation would not be so serious. It is a well-understood fact, however, that Gen. Diaz made himself President by military skill, kept himself in power by that same force until he was so strengthened by his commercial alliances, individual and commercial, that his position became impregnable.

With the mass of the people not only indifferent to what changes may take place at the head of the government, but incapable, through custom and education, of exercising any voice in the same, the struggle narrows itself down to a group of active schemers, whose importance is relative to the size of their following and their control of dominant forces.

The situation presents two phases. One of these is involved in the sudden taking off of President Diaz, leaving matters to be adjusted by others; another phase is the power which he possesses in case his life should be spared to nominally retire from his office and place someone else in authority, supporting that authority by the same forces by which he now holds control. It is not necessary to speculate upon what might happen in case Gen. Diaz should suddenly be called away. It is enough to say that it would be an appalling calamity, not only to the Mexican people, but for every foreigner who has a dollar at stake in their country. No human power could prevent a greater or less disintegration of the political structure which has been built up by Gen. Diaz and supported by a well-equipped and formidable army commanded by a loyal friend.

The capital would become the scene of a dispute between factions advocating this or that man for the office, and the remoter sections of the country would suffer from local disturbances now held in check by a strongly con-

WILL SWIM LENGTH OF CONNEAUT LAKE.



Miss Marion Christy, aged 16 years, who accomplished the feat last summer of swimming a mile across Conneaut lake, will this year attempt a more daring achievement. It is expected that she will try to swim the length of the lake, which is more than two and one-half miles. A boat will accompany her, in case of accident or any necessity for assistance.

Miss Christy's skill is marvelous for a girl of her age, expert swimmers have declared. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Christy and her home is at Greenville, Pa. She is five feet in height, weighs 140 pounds, rides a bicycle and is an expert bowler.—Chicago American.

tralized government. Northern Mexico is more or less jealous of southern Mexico, and the State of Yucatan, extending far out into the gulf and many miles from the seat of government, has long threatened to take advantage of the first opportunity which presented itself and organize a separate republic.

We Might Have to Interfere.

Should the political situation in Mexico lead to any serious disturbance, interference by the United States could hardly be avoided. No other foreign power would be allowed to interfere by the United States, and the responsibility of the latter would necessitate prompt and effective protection of all the vast domestic and foreign interests in Mexico.

There is even to-day, a small fraction of the Mexican people in favor of annexation to the United States, but this feeling is far from being general among any one class. Some of the Spanish Catholic priests are friendly to the idea, as they still cherish considerable animosity toward the Mexican republic for its confiscation of church property, and these priests believe that under American rule there

not something occurred that filled the sailors with wonder. A great wave, as if conscience-stricken, rose between the craft and turned the nose of the Cawdor just enough to prevent the crash that seemed unavoidable. She just missed the Golden Shore. So close were the vessels as the ship fled broadside by the schooner that one could have jumped from the Cawdor to the Golden Shore. Captain Burch says.

When the vessels slipped by one another a cheer went up from one hundred voices. The Golden Shore drifted on, but in the distance it was seen that she had turned completely around. The Cawdor was unlimed.—San Francisco Call.

Booms in Suicide Mania.

In one of the Philadelphia asylums for the insane there are certain apartments known as "suicide rooms." These

are set aside as harbors of refuge for those patients who manifest a strong desire to end their lives. Everything in these rooms is round. There are no knobs or posts to the beds, for the maniac would let the sheet around any such projection and hang himself. For the same reason there are no gas fixtures and no inside shutters. There are not even door knobs, while the doors themselves are made to open outward. When the men undress their clothes are carefully removed from the room, so that they may not be used for strangling their owners. All the edges of bureaus, the backs of chairs, etc., are carefully rounded, so that there may be no points upon which the inmates might beat their heads. No cages or sticks are allowed in the rooms. The doors are left open at night and a keeper parades incessantly up and down before them.

Tricks of the Mind.

In connection with the big brain workers, one of the most curious things is that they are generally to be floored by some trivial thing which might be conquered by a child of 8. For instance, one of our present-day writers confessed recently to an English reporter that from his earliest boyhood he has never been able to count anything in threes. All mental calculations he makes either in twos or fours, and he experiences the greatest difficulty in repeating the three-times multiplication table correctly from memory. Almost as curious is the difficulty of a clever north country ex-Mayor, who cannot distinguish between s and z, and constantly misplaces these letters in writing—a falling which has caused him a life-long annoyance. Two public school examination failures last year were due to the word "feld": being spelled "feld," and in both cases it was discovered that the inability to spell this identical word had gone against the boys on almost every former examination.

All She Saw.

Detective—Did you see a man and woman driving past here in a dog cart about an hour ago?

Mrs. Blank—Yes.

"Ah, we're getting on the track of them! What kind of a horse was it?"

"They were driving so fast I didn't notice that. But the woman had on a Scotch mohair and wool jacket of turquoise blue, just year's style, with stitched lines, a white plaid skirt with circular flounce, a satin straw hat, tilted and rather flat, trimmed with hydrangeas and loops of pale blue sash, and her hair was done up pompadour. That's all I had time to see."

London Tit-Bits.

Prizes for Fathers.

Stepdads are being taken to discourage depopulation in Givet, a town in the Ardennes. Hereafter, in all town offices, first fathers of more than three children, and next married men, will be preferred to bachelors. Prizes of 25 francs will be awarded yearly to those parents who have sent the largest number of children to school regularly.

Marry in haste and let your father-in-law repent at leisure.

TAX COLLECTION IN CHINA.

Frauds Perpetrated Upon the People and Upon the Government.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries are objecting, of course, to the amount of indemnity demanded by the powers, and representing that it will cripple the resources of China for years to come; but examination shows that the interest and sinking fund of the capital sum can be easily met with a very elementary reform in the financial system of the empire. An enormous saving can be made by doing away with the tribute system. At present two great revenue-producing provinces, Anhui and Kiangsu, are obliged to send up to Peking annually something over 1,000,000 tons of rice. This is supposed to be collected in kind from the farmers, but the officials really collect the tax in money, fixing the rate at which the farmers contribute at about two and a half times the market price. The required quantity of rice is then bought in the market by the officials, good rice being taken out and old grain, mud, and rubbish of all kinds being substituted. The pensioners of the Government and the troops do not get this rice, as they are supposed to do; they get warrants for a certain quantity, which they are obliged to exchange at the rice shops, where they are given, perhaps, 30 per cent of the face value of the warrant. The ingenious can calculate what the Government would save if it still collected the tax in money in these provinces, and then paid its pensioners and troops in money, allowing them to buy their rice in the open market. A much larger saving could be made if the present system of taxation and distribution of salt were abolished, and the salt were bought by the Government where it is cheapest and sold at the present average price. At present enormous "squeezes" are made by the officials out of salt as well rice. There will be another great economy to the Government when the like is merged in the duties collected by the imperial maritime customs, as will, it is hoped, be arranged.—Shanghai correspondence London Standard.

FREDERICK LUST IS DEAD.

Composer of "My Rosary" Passes Away in Poverty.

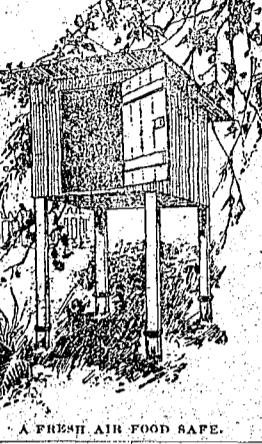
Of thousands who have thrived to the reader melody of "My Rosary," few know of the pathetic inspiration of the song. It was the last effort of a dying musician, dedicated to a beautiful girl who had brightened his sad life by her sympathy.

Frederick Lust, the composer, came from Germany about thirty-five years ago, pursued then and to his death by the sorrow of a lovers' quarrel and separation. In his art he made a splendid success. He became organist of

across it to admit its working. But a pantry can be allotted as much as six feet of house wall if it is better to have the shelf set crosswise, with the lower edge a little more than breast high. Then, by making one sash of glass, and filling the other with wine-glass, the pantry can have a handy cupboard.

Have a light deal partition running out from the sash division, as far as the space permits. Put shelves around three sides of the two compartments thus formed, and close them with tight light deal doors. Thus the indoor pantry can subserve its proper purposes, and the outside closet close the larder for six months in the year.

People with plenty of ground space, yet constricted houses, may profitably take a leaf from the book of south country household economy. It is common there for country folk to have a sort of outdoor fresh-air closet, a small detached structure set in the shadiest place possible, standing upon four tall



A FRESH AIR FOOD SAFE.

legs, with a flat shingle roof of barely enough pitch to shed rain. The floor is, at least four feet from the ground, and the whole structure hardly big enough to reach well across. There are shelves all around, and the weatherboarding up 'next' the roof is full of tiny auger holes. The door fits tight, and fastens with a lock. Around each of the four legs is commonly a tar bandage, applied six inches above the ground. This traps venturous ants, spiders and their kidney, thus keeping the inside clear. The structure is whitewashed inside and out a week at a time. In hot weather floor and shelves are washed every morning and scoured twice a week. Such a fixture should not cost over three or four dollars, even if one hires it built, and it is certainly among the handiest things on can have about the house or yard.

HEAD OF ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Choice of Ex-Governor Francis is Generally Comended.

Ex-Gov. David R. Francis has been chosen President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition board. The choice of ex-Gov. Francis for this important position is generally commended. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of St. Louis and of the State of Missouri, whom he has often served

THE NAZARETH OF TO-DAY.

Description of the Village Where Jesus Once Lived.

Dr. N. K. Jamel, a native of Palestine now in this country, but who has lately revisited his own land, has furnished to the New York Christian Herald this interesting description of Nazareth as it is to-day:

"As the town is approached from the south it presents a very pretty sight nestled along the brow and slope of a hill, facing directly east, and the spotless white buildings looking refreshingly picturesquely. The quaint, odd-looking dwellings with their flat roofs are here and there interspersed with red-tiled slanting-roofed buildings—the tiles fresh from the factories of Marseilles, France. As Oriental cities go, Nazareth is remarkably clean and healthy; in fact, all who visit the town are loud in their praises on that score.

"During harvest time, between June and August, the first sight that meets the eyes of whoever enters the town from the south is a great threshing floor. This is a perfectly-level twenty-acre piece of ground, where the newly-reaped crop of wheat, barley and lentils are gathered in sheaves and piled in separate heaps, each being of larger or smaller proportions, according as it represents an individual farmer's harvest returns for the season. As the heaps stand thus, they are ready for threshing, which process is performed by leveling off the border of the pile to a depth of one foot and a width of five to six feet. Then horses, asses or mules are driven or ridden, singly or in pairs, round and round the heap, grinding and trampling under foot the grain out of the ears and the stalks into chaff until the heap is thoroughly threshed. It is then gathered up and removed separately, and another portion of the heap leveled off for the threshing process. This is kept up until all the heap is done, when the newly-threshed pile is fit for winnowing. This work is very tedious, as in fact are all the various departments of field labor in Palestine, for the farmers are destitute of every vestige of machinery or labor-saving apparatus that are used by more fortunate peoples. In spring the threshing floors afford unsurpassed facilities for camping, on account of their being securely sheltered from all winds by the surrounding hills and elevations. Any body who has witnessed the hardships of camp life during wind and storm will appreciate a sheltered spot.

"The common belief in other lands is that snow never falls in the Holy Land; this, however, is not the case. The winters are occasionally quite severe in Palestine, and heavy snow storms are nothing unusual in the elevated parts of the country. The brow of the hill on which stands the Nazareth Orphanage is nearly 1,700 feet above sea level." The snow never falls in the Holy Land, this, however, is not the case. The winters are occasionally quite severe in Palestine, and heavy snow storms are nothing unusual in the elevated parts of the country. The brow of the hill on which stands the Nazareth Orphanage is nearly 1,700 feet above sea level." The snow never falls in the Holy Land, this, however, is not the case. The winters are occasionally quite severe in Palestine, and heavy snow storms are nothing unusual in the elevated parts of the country. The brow of the hill on which stands the Nazareth Orphanage is nearly 1,700 feet above sea level." 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AN EXPLANATION.

If you'll make a diagnosis when you're feeling sad and dreary, As you would with any everyday disease, If you'll simply question science as to why you're giddy and weary And everything seems dull and ill at ease, Perhaps you will discover, after devious calculations, The cause of all these symptoms which appal, And you'll smile as you reflect, in spite of various irritations, That it's nothing but the weather after all.

You'll find a sign denoting neither sorrow nor contrition.

A tear drop's no indicative of care, They're products of the meteorological condition.

Of extra moisture that is in the air, So perhaps it's not in reason fortune's chance to be reviving.

Or to vow life's store of happiness is small,

For when the sun comes out again, again we will be smiling,

It's nothing but the weather after all.

—Washington Star.

Spoiling An Egyptian.

THE tramp was tattered and torn, and his face was inflamed, and his eyes were blarey, but there was still a heart beneath his soiled and ragged coat. And that heart had been won by kindness. When he came limping to the farmhouse that morning the farmer looked at him askance, and the farmer's dog had blinked up at his master as if awaiting the word to hustle the stranger down the lane.

And then the farmer's wife had come to the door, a gentle-faced woman with a soft voice, and she listened to his story and brought him bread, and meat and told him to rest in the shade of the apple tree. And somehow the gentle-faced woman reminded him of the mother whose precepts he had disregarded, and whose heart he had broken, and such a lump had risen in his throat that for a time he found it quite impossible to eat. And when he finally disposed of the food and drank a cup of water from the cool depths of the ancient well he wandered down to a little brook that flowed in the ravine that skirted the orchard, and bathed his face and hands, and straightened his tangled hair. Then he came back to the house and rapping at the door, asked the gentle-faced woman if she had any work he could do.

"Art still here?" she asked, in her soft voice. "I thought thee had gone." "I'm still here," said the tramp, as he drew his tattered hat from his head. "I have a chronic way of wearing out my welcome. But if you have

any work to do that will enable me to pay for the food you gave me, I'm in the humor to do it."

She looked at him a little doubtfully, and read the secret of his downfall in his fiery visage, and softly sighed.

"What I gave thee, I gave willingly," she said, "and without thought of recompense. But if there is really in earnest about desiring work, thee can take the spade that leans against the well box yonder and spade up my flower bed here."

The tramp replaced his hat and found the spade and set to work.

And while he was working he heard the sound of wheels, and, looking through the pines at the house corner, saw a horse and light wagon stop in front of the farmhouse. Presently a man came up the pathway, a man of light build, with bright eyes and a heavy black mustache. He was dressed in a rather extreme style, and even the tramp—who was once a gentleman himself—knew that this was not a gentleman.

Presently the farmer, busy in the barn, was summoned to the house by his wife's call. Nearly a half hour later the tramp heard loud voices within.

It was the voice of the farmer that was raised.

"You got that note by a scoundrel trick!" he cried. "Your partner asked me to sign an order for ten bushels of Belgian oats and now you say I signed a note—a note for \$700! God! man, it would ruin me to pay it!"

"It's for value received all right enough," said the stranger in a cool, even voice. "I don't know anything about your signing it, but the signature is yours and that's all we care to know. If you refuse payment, we will simply have to sue and sell you out."

The tramp, listening at the window could hear the farmer pacing heavily up and down the room. And he thought that he heard the farmer's wife sobbing.

"I'll see a lawyer," said the farmer, doggedly.

"Certainly," said the stranger. "See him, and he'll tell you fast enough that there's no help for you. No, my man, you are fit for it. Better sell something and settle."

"I'll see a lawyer," groaned the farmer.

"Very well," said the stranger. "We are disposed to be as lenient as possible. See your lawyer, and if you're not willing to pay up promptly when I come for satisfaction day after tomorrow, at this hour, why, we will have to commence suit. Good day."

The tramp heard the door open, and peering through the vines saw the stranger walking leisurely down the pathway. Then he turned and rapped at the door. There were tears in his eyes as the farmer's wife opened it.

"Madam," said the tramp, "I have reconsidered my willingness to spade up your flower bed. There's your spade."

And before she could reply he had turned and was walking quickly along the lane that led to the woods. As soon as he was out of sight of the house he broke into a run. Just before he entered the woods he looked over his shoulder and saw the stranger leisurely driving along the road before him.

The tramp knew that the road over which the stranger was driving dipped to the left to cross the little ravine, and he was gone.

and then wound around the woods to the right in a long curve. He knew he had plenty of time to cut across and reach the road before the stranger and his deliberate horse arrived.

The tramp familiar with human deception in many forms, knew all about the particular system of swindling of which the farmer was the victim. It was an easy game when played by a clever sharper on an unsuspecting and unsophisticated countryman. All it required was a glib tongue, a little flattery, a pretended business mission and a substituted sheet of paper. Then in due time came the confederate with his bold front and the fatal note.

The tramp was lurking by the roadside as the man in the light wagon came up. He lounged out in the light way.

"Hello, Bill," he said. "The driver drew up suddenly and stared at the figure at his horse's head.

"What's that?" he cried. "It's your name," laughed the tramp. "Bill—Bill Sutherland, sometimes called the Gopher. How are you, Bill?"

"What do you mean?" he snarled. "I don't know you."

"Glad of that, Bill," said the vagabond. "Three years of tramping does change a man. But I know you and that's enough."

"What do you want?"

"Bill," said the tramp, "I want a little assistance. You might not think it, but I'm hard up."

He had come to the side of the wagon as he spoke and stood with one hand on the dashboard.

"Is this a holdup?" said the stranger, and shifting his whip to his left hand slipped the right behind him.

"Steady, Bill," cried the tramp, as he reached forward and caught the stranger's arm. "None of that. Your pocketbook isn't there, it is in your breast pocket. I'll trouble you for it."

"Curse you!" screamed the stranger. "Let go of me!"

And he struck the tramp with all his force across the head with the whip. The vagabond shrieked with pain and the next instant had grappled the stranger and with a remarkable show of strength drew him from the wagon and hurled him heavily to the ground.

The startled horse ran a little ways and then, turning sharply, started into a fence corner and stood there trembling.

The tramp knelt by the prostrate and unconscious man and drew from his pockets, first the loaded revolver and then the long pocketbook. He hastily opened the latter and assured himself that what he wanted was there. Then he thrust the book into his own ragged breast pocket and drew himself up. The stranger was rousing from his swoon.

Presently he sat up and looked around with confused air. The tramp a few feet away was quietly regarding him, revolver in hand. The stranger put his hand to his breast pocket.

"Curse you," he growled, "this is highway robbery!"

"You ought to know," said the tramp quietly. "It's one of your lead-

ing accomplishments. Get up."

The stranger arose.

"Put up your hat," said the tramp. "Now go and get your horse into the road."

He followed close behind as the stranger backed the light wagon into the highway.

"I'll kill you for this," the despoiled one snarled.

"Don't trouble yourself," said the tramp. "Just climb into the wagon and start your horse. I'll see you off. Step lively, please." And he dusted the revolver.

The stranger obeyed. He gave the horse a look that was meant to be malevolent, and the tramp returned with a smile. Then he touched the horse with the whip and drove away.

The vagabond watched until a curve in the road hid him from sight, then he darted into the woods again and swiftly retraced his steps.

Presently he recrossed the ravine and then he paused. He slipped the revolver into an inner pocket and then took a slip of paper from the stranger's book. A moment or two later he took the paper and the tramp was gone.

It was opened by the farmer's wife. Her eyes were still red, with weeping.

"Thee hear again?" she said.

"Yes," replied the tramp. "I've come back to pay you for that dinner. He pressed a little forward, and she gave way before him and he passed into the house.

At the window sat the farmer, with his head bowed over a huge volume that lay open across his knees. He looked up, wondering, as the tramp entered. The vagabond raised his hand to his hat, and then remembered, and let the hand fall again.

"I'm glad to see a fire in your fireplace," he said, "because I want to add to it." He moved a little nearer the window. "See, dear lady," he softly said, "here is your pay. Look, but don't touch it."

Impelled by his earnest manner, the woman came closer and glanced at the slip of paper he opened before her eyes.

"Father!" she gasped.

The old man started and arose with the book in his arms.

"What is it?" he cried. The vagabond pushed the note nearer him. "My note!" he cried. "Wh—where did you get it?"

"I spoiled an Egyptian," laughed the tramp. "It tells about the process there, and he pointed to the big book. "Now watch me." He stepped quickly to the fireplace and held up the note in the flame until it was entirely consumed.

"Thank God!" murmured the old man, with a sigh of relief.

"Thee has been hurt," cried the woman. "There is blood on thy forehead."

"It is nothing," said the vagabond. "There, see the debt is paid. I won't ask for a receipt. You'll be troubled no more. Good-bye."

"Stay," cried the aged couple in one breath.

"No," said the tramp. "I cannot stay. The Gopher may be looking for me, and I wouldn't have him see me here."

"And why hast thou done this great service for us?" the old lady asked.

"You were kind to me," said the tramp very softly, "and you made me think of my mother. Good-bye." And he was gone.

The best way to kill time is by hard work.

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ABOUT DILATORY WOMEN.

How They Are Sometimes Rendered Prompt by Masculine Visitors.

There's a stern and haughty young man of this town who has made a Mede-and-Persian-like law for his own observance. It is, never to wait, no matter what the occasion, more than fifteen minutes for a young woman. Thus when he calls at a house he takes out his watch and looks at the time when he enters the drawing room. He looks at it again and again, and when the quarter of an hour has elapsed if the young woman upon whom he is calling has not yet made her appearance, he calmly walks out, and goes somewhere else.

And this young man's principles on the subject are so well known that he rarely has to study the patterns of the furniture for an interminable time while his hostess assumes her newest frock. He is greeted promptly, but some of his brothers tell pitiful stories of the vagabond.

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